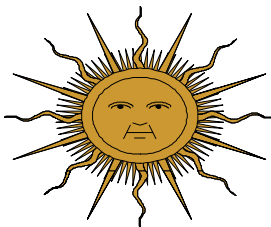


FACT SHEET

September 2001

Energy Conservation



As the nation's leading energy consumer, the federal government serves as an example and leader in the efforts of energy conservation, implementing energy efficient technology and achieving energy consumption reduction goals. Directing the development of an energy conservation program is the Energy Policy Act of 1992, a comprehensive statute covering every aspect of energy consumption, conservation, and efficiency. The Department of Energy (DOE), responsible for providing guidance and technical assistance to federal agencies seeking to implement energy conservation measures, established the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP). The FEMP assists federal agencies in achieving energy conservation goals through an exchange of information regarding energy efficient products and technologies, renewable energy resources, and energy management including project planning and financing alternatives.

Conservation Goals

Executive Order (EO) 13123, "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management," 3 June 1999, not only mandates federal agencies to improve energy management but also establishes a series of energy conservation goals.

- ✧ *Greenhouse Gases* - reduce greenhouse gas emissions attributed to building energy use 30% by 2010, compared to 1990 baseline.
- ✧ *Energy Conservation* - reduce facility energy consumption 30% per square foot by 2005 and 35% per square foot by 2010, as compared to 1985 baseline.
- ✧ *Industrial and Laboratory Facilities* - reduce energy consumption 20% per square foot by 2005 and 25% per square foot by 2010, as compared to 1990 baseline.
- ✧ *Renewable Energy* - expand the use of renewable energy by implementing renewable energy

projects and purchasing electricity from renewable energy sources. Also, in support of the Million Solar Roofs initiative Federal agencies shall strive to install 20,000 solar energy systems by 2010.

- ✧ *Petroleum* - reduce the use of petroleum by switching to a less greenhouse gas-intensive/non-petroleum energy source, eliminating unnecessary fuel use, or other appropriate methods.
- ✧ *Source Energy* - reduce total energy use associated greenhouse gases and other air emissions, as measured at the source, by undertaking projects in which source energy decreases even if site energy use increases.
- ✧ *Water Conservation* - reduce water consumption and associated energy use by energy-saving performance contracts and other financing mechanisms.

Energy Efficiency

Investing in energy efficient products and technologies, not only conserves energy but also saves money. In addition, the utilization of renewable energy resources, conducting energy audits, encompassing beneficial landscaping, and incorporating common sense practices such as taking advantage of natural light protects the environment. Through efficient energy use, natural resources are conserved and air pollutant emissions associated with burning of fossil fuels, linked to "global warming," are reduced.



Products & Technologies

Energy efficient products and technologies save money and improve energy performance. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in partnership with DOE, product manufacturers, local utilities, and retailers have implemented several initiatives. One such initiative is the EPA's ENERGY STAR® program. The emphasis of this program is to help promote energy efficient products and technologies by labeling with the ENERGY STAR® logo and educating consumers about the benefits of energy efficiency. Some of



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the products available with the ENERGY STAR® logo include household appliances, compact fluorescent light bulbs, heating and cooling units, computers and accessories, office equipment, transformer, and home electronics. For more information about EPA's ENERGY STAR® program and energy efficient products and technologies visit the World Wide Web at <http://www.energystar.gov>.

Renewable Resources

The nation's main source of energy is from non-renewable fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas; however, energy options are available which do not pollute the environment nor deplete our natural resources. The supply of "clean" energy from renewable sources whether in whole or part is generally referred to as "green power." For additional information on "clean" energy, visit the DOE and EPA websites provided under the "For More Information" section.

"Clean" Energy

- ✓ Solar
- ✓ Wind
- ✓ Biomass
- ✓ Geothermal
- ✓ Hydropower

AF Energy Program

The Air Force Energy Management Program focuses on reducing energy consumption by implementing various pollution prevention policies which encompass energy conservation measures. The

program requires each Major Command, as well as individual installations, to develop an energy plan that outlines policies and implementation measures to achieve energy conservation goals.

The Headquarters Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (HQ AFCESA) offers technical assistance and guidance on energy conservation and is responsible for implementing the Air Force Energy Management Program. Visit HQ AFCESA at <http://www.afcesa.af.mil/Directorate/CES/Mechanical/Energy/Energy.htm>.

For More Information...

Contact PRO-ACT regarding energy conservation and energy efficient technologies at DSN 240-4214 or (800) 233-4356; or contact Mr. Quinn Hart, Facility Energy Program, HQ AFCESA/CESM, DSN 523-6361.

Websites:

Department of Energy

- Energy and Efficiency, <http://www.energy.gov/efficiency/index.html>
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Network (EREN), <http://www.eren.doe.gov/>
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), <http://www.nrel.gov/>



Environmental Protection Agency

- Global Warming, features information on the Million Solar Roofs initiative, clean energy and energy efficiency, <http://www.epa.gov/globalwarming/actions/cleanenergy/index.html>.

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